College of Sciences
Dept. of Mathematics

1st Term 2015-2016 11th February 2016

Read each question carefully and choose the correct answer: (50 × 2 = 100 Marks)

1. Nancy took an apple with her to work. She ate it at lunch time.' The pronoun 'it' refers to the antecedent:
A. Nancy B. work C. apple D. lunch time
2. Mary and Bob have books.
A. mine B. their C. ours D. theirs
3. Masako cut while she was chopping vegetables.
A. themselves B. ourselves C. myself D. herself
4. There is a large area of land that has no rainfall, no trees, and no plants., this area of the country is a desert.
A. In other words B. Each other C. Every other D. Other than
5. Look! It (snow) right now.
A. snows B. is snowing C. are snowing D. was snowing
6. This room (smell) very bad this morning.
A. is smelling B. was smelling C. has been smelling D. smells
7. The student his hand in class.
A. rose B. raised
8. While Mrs Emerson (read) a story to the little boy, he fell asleep.
A. reads B. is reading C. was reading D. read
9. Since this morning, Jack (call) here four times trying to reach you.
A. has called B. calls C. have called D. is calling
10. Last night, my friend and I (have) some free time, so we went to a show.
A. have B. are having C. has had D. had
11. The little girl is dirty from head to foot because she (play) in the mud.
A. had played B. has been playing C. will play D. have been playing
12. I was late. The teacher (give) an exam when I got to class.
A. gives B. had given C. is giving D. have given
13. It was midnight. I (study) for five straight hours. No wonder I was tired.
A. have been studying B. study C. had been studying D. is studying
14. When I looked across the street, Mr Fox was waving at me. When I looked across the street, Mrs Cook waved at me.
Question: Who began to wave at me before I looked across the street?
A. Mr Fox B. Mrs Cook C. both of them D. none of them
15. Those trees (be) cut down next week.
A. were B. had been C. was D. will be
16. I need to improve my skills so that I can get a better job. I (take) a course in word-processing.
A. will take B. am going to take
17. A: 'Oh! I have spilled coffee on my shirt!' B: 'Just a minute. I (get) a damp cloth for you.'
A. will get B. am going to get
18. 'When students graduate, they usually receive diplomas.' *The meaning of this sentence is:*
A. in the future B. now C. habitually D. in the past
19. My cough sounds terrible. I should see a doctor. I (visit) the doctor tomorrow afternoon.
A. visited B. was visiting C. am visiting D. had visited
20. When I arrive at the airport tomorrow, my whole family (wait) for me there.
A. will be waiting B. waited C. had waited D. were waiting
21. Margaret was born in 1975. By the year 2025, she (live) for fifty years.
A. lived B. will have been living C. had lived D. was living
22. We (play) thirty matches by the end of the football season next Saturday.
A. played B. had played C. were playing D. shall have played
23. 'If I were a carpenter, I would build my own house.' *The meaning of this conditional sentence is:*
A. I am a carpenter so I can build my own house. B. I am not a carpenter, but I can build my own house.
C. I am not a carpenter so I cannot build my own house. D. I am a carpenter, but I cannot build my own house.
24. Situation: I wanted to write my parents a letter *last night*, but I did not have enough time. So I didn't write the letter.
This situation is expressed in a conditional sentence as:
A. If I have enough time later tonight, I shall write my parents a letter.
B. If I had enough time right now, I would write my parents a letter.
C. If I have enough time, I write my parents a letter every week.
D. If I had had enough time, I would have written my parents a letter last night.
25. If the rain comes early next year, there (be) a good harvest.
A. will be B. had been C. would be D. would have been
26. If the weather had been finer, the match (take place).
A. will take place B. would have taken place C. would take place D. takes place
27. Khalid did not come to the meeting last night. I wish he (come) to the meeting last night.
A. would come B. comes C. is coming D. had come

Please turn over (= look at the next page)

28. The girl to the Minister gave the prize was in Form 1.
A. who B. that C. whom D. which

29. Since 6 – 15 and 3 – 7 are not counting numbers, we have shown that the counting numbers are not closed under the operations:
A. addition & division B. subtraction & addition C. subtraction & division D. multiplication & addition

30. 'Four times open brackets eight divided by two close brackets equals sixteen.' *This sum is written in numbers and arithmetic signs as:* A. $(4 \times 8) + 2 = 16$ B. $4 \times (8 \div 2) = 16$ C. $4 - (8 \times 2) = 16$ D. $(4 \div 8) \times 2 = 16$

31. The product of two negative numbers is
A. negative only B. positive and negative C. positive or negative D. positive only

32. The most outstanding characteristic of *zero* is its neutrality under the operations:
A. addition & subtraction B. division & subtraction C. multiplication & division D addition & multiplication

33. A rational number is any number which can be written in the form $a \div b$ or a/b where a is any integer and b is any integer which is not: A. three B. two C. one D. zero

34. The number which is the result when one number is divided by another number is called:
A. sum B. quotient C. product D. remainder

35. The common fraction ($\frac{5}{8}$) is written and read in words as:
A. five eighth B. fifth eight C. five eighths D. five eight

36. The decimal number (17.591) is written and read in words as:
A. seventeen point five hundred and ninety-one B. one seven point fifty-nine and one
C. five nine one point seventeen D. seventeen point five nine one

37. The ordinal number for the cardinal number (53 = fifty-three) is:
A. fifty-third B. five-third C. fifty-threeth D. fifth-three

38. *For every x and y, $x + y = y + x$. For every x and y, $x\,y = y\,x$.* These algebraic axioms are called:
A. commutative axioms B. inverse axioms C. associative axioms D. unit axioms

39. One of Euclid's postulates in geometry states that *a straight line may be drawn to include*
A. no points B. one point C. two points D. three points

40. A point has
A. one dimension B. direction C. two dimensions D. position

41. An angle that is between 90 ° and 180 ° is called:
A. acute angle B. obtuse angle C. reflex angle D. right angle

42. The formula for the surface area of a rectangle is:
A. $\frac{1}{2} \times base \times height$ B. $length \times width$ C. πr^2 D. $length \times width \times height$

43. is a triangle that has two equal sides and two equal angles.
A. Equilateral triangle B. Right-angled triangle C. Isosceles triangle D. Scalene triangle

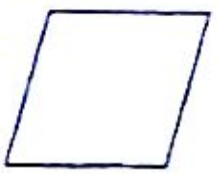
44. Pythagoras' theorem states that *in right-angled triangle, the square of the is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.* A. *base* B. *height* C. *perimeter* D. *hypotenuse*

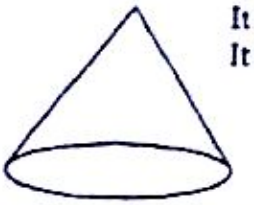
45. The formula for the volume of a pyramid is :
A. $(length \times width \times height) \div 3$ B. $\pi r^2 h$ C. $length \times width \times height$ D. $\frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$

46. The number *one* is the neutral element under:
A. addition B. division C. subtraction D. multiplication

47. The seventeen hundreds (= 1700s) cover the years from to
A. 1400 → 1499 B. 1500 → 1599 C. 1600 → 1699 D. 1700 → 1799

48. is the straight line that touches the edge of a circle but does not intersect it.
A. Tangent B. Radius C. Chord D. Arc

49. 
This polygon is a plane with four equal sides but no right angles; the opposite sides are parallel and the opposite angles are equal. It is:
A. a square B. a rhombus C. an octagon D. a rectangle

50. 
It is a solid with one circular base and one curved side; it has one curved edge and one apex.
It is: A. a pyramid B. a tetrahedron C. a cylinder D. a cone

END OF EXAM

TION ONE: VOCABULARY

hoose the correct answer a, b, or c. (40)

1- ——— involves four basic operations, +, -, ×, ÷.
a-Geometry b-Arithmetic c-Trigonometry
2-The ordinal word for 52 is ————.
a-fifty-second b-fiftyth-second c-fiftieth-two
3-The ——sign consists of a short horizontal line
a-multiplication b-division c-minus
4-The width of a circle is called the ———.
a-circumference b-perimeter c-diameter
5-An ———triangle has 3 equal sides and angles.
a-equilateral b-scalene c-isosceles
6-Spherical shapes are based on ————.
a-squares b-circles c-triangles
7- ———— are used to measure pressure.
a-Thermometers b-Calipers c-Barometers
8-In the equation $x + 10 = 30$, there are two———.
a-real numbers b-unknowns c-variable
9-If 2x———6 metres, then x must be 3 metres..
a-equals b-is equals c-is equal
10-There is a dam across the river to make a——
a-pylon b-reservoir c-embankment
11-The———is called a visual display unit (VDU).
a-scanner b-printer c-monitor
12- ———— is a card which runs your monitor.
a-HDD b-SVGA c-USB
13- ———— have a positive charge.
a-Protons b-Electrons c-Neutrons
14-Elements are arranged in 18 vertical ———.
a-periods b-groups c-line
15-Mercury oxide———to mercury and oxygen
a-combines b-composes c-decomposes
16-The reservoirs destroy the rivers ———— they take the oxygen out of them.
a-because b-however c-but
17-If the server is ————-, it is not able to make a connection.
a-up b-down c-in
18-We can ————one number to another by using a calculator.
a-add b-subtract c-divide
19-The ———— is a central computer which stores and provides data to other computers on the network.
a-server b-browser c-explorer
20- We can read 51 – 12 = 39 as ————
a-Fifty-one subtracted from twelve is thirty-nine.
b-Twelve subtract from fifty-one equal thirty-nine.
c-Fifty-one minus twelve equals thirty-nine.

100 MARKS - 50 QUESTIONS
7.9.2015

SECTION TWO: GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer a, b, or c (40)

21-Scientists ———— a simple way to show the Arabic numerals on the screen of the calculator.
a-needed b-were needed c-are needed
22-A triangle has three angles——add up to 180
a-which b-which it c-which they
23-You must ——— careful to type the address correctly.
a-to be b-be c-being
24———aren't any vertical line in the number 7
a-They b-Their c-There
25-How———— is the rectangle?
a-high b-height c-the height
26-How many sides ———— there in a square?
a-is b-are c-was
27-The higher speed means————performance.
a-good b-gooder c-better
28-When you read the fraction 0.50, ———— fifty after the decimal point.
a-not say b-don't say c-say not
29-The bottle ———— to hold 30 cm^3 of perfume.
a-should b-has c-must
30-Data ———— stored in a portable form.
a-are b-will c-can be
31-We ———— some more money soon.
a-going to need b-will need c-are needing
32-I'll call you when she ————.
a-arrives b-will arrive c-would arrive
33-She wouldn't have left if I ———— the truth
a-tell b-told c-had told
34-I don't enjoy ————.
a-cook b-cooking c-to cook
35-I ———— at home last week.
a-was b-am c-have been
36-If we ———— 400 to the other side, then 3000 - 400 is 2x.
a-are moving b-moved c-move
37-If I knew the answer, ———— tell you.
a-I'll b-I'd c-I'd have
38-These computers ———— in Japan.
a-make b-made c-are made
39-The keyboard ———— us to input data and commands
a-allows b-allow c-allowing
40- ———— here since October.
a-I've worked b-I work c-I am working

TURN TO SIDE TWO>>>>>>>>

SECTION THREE: READING

Read the following text and choose the best answer a, b, or c. (20)

Your new pocket calculator is easy to use. You can add, subtract, multiply, and divide in a moment.

How to turn on Supercalc

Press the AC/ON key.

How to calculate with whole numbers

Example 1: (Multiply 2 by 3.)

Press the 2 key, then the × key, then 3. Finally, press =. The result, 6, appears on the screen.

How to correct a mistake

If you make a mistake, press the DEL (for delete) key. This ***removes*** the last number or sign.

How to *clear* the screen

Before you do a calculation, remove any numbers from the screen. Press AC/ON. (AC = account clear)

How to calculate with decimals

Press the numbers before the decimal, then press the decimal point key (.) and then the numbers after the decimal. *Example 2: (Add 26.7 and 43.5) Press 2, 6, ., 7, +, 4, 3, ., 5, =*

How to calculate with percentages

What is 50%? It is the same as a half or ½, which is 1 divided by 2. You can ***check*** this on Supercalc. Press 1, ÷, 2 then %. The number 50 appears on the screen. Don't press the equals sign when you are calculating percentages. Try another one. If you buy something for $10 and the shopkeeper gives you a discount of $1.50, what percentage discount is ***that***? Press 1.50, then +, then 10, then %. The number on the screen (15) is the percentage.

41- The best title of the text is:

a-How to use a Supercalc b- How to choose a Supercalc c-What is a calculator

42- This text comes from:

a-a dictionary b-an instruction leaflet c-an encyclopedia

43- The AC/ON key is used to:

a-turn on Supercalc b-show the result c-turn on Supercalc and clear the screen

44- Use the DEL key to:

a-clear the screen b-remove the last number c-remove the last sign or number

45- To multiply 13.15 by 1.02, press:

a-10 keys b-11 keys c-12 keys

46- To calculate a percentage on this calculator, press:

a-1st number, 2nd number, % b-1st number, ÷, 2nd number, % c-1st number, ÷, 2nd number, =, %

47- *removes* in line (8) means:

a-takes away b-moves forwards c-goes backwards

48- *clear* in line (9) means:

a-wash away b-clean (with detergents) c-empty (with nothing on it)

49- *check* in line (15) means:

a-examine b-increase c-include

50- *that* in line (18) refers to:

a-10 $ b-1.50 $ c-50 %

GOOD LUCK.

Lecturer,
F. Trabulsi

...UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF SCIENCES
...AR, MATH. DEPARTMENT

ENGLISH LANGUAGE (3), SECOND TERM (2014-2015)
100 MARKS - 50 QUESTIONS
TIME (1) HOUR 18.6.2015

SECTION ONE: VOCABULARY
Choose the correct answer a, b, or c (40)

1-The ——— sign has two diagonal lines crossed by each other.
a-plus b-division c-multiplication

2-The ordinal word for 41 is ———.
a-forty-first b-[illegible] c-forty-eighth

3- ——— is the study of points and lines, surfaces and angles, and solid shapes.
a-Arithmetic b-Geometry c-Algebra

4-The length around most shapes is called the ———
a-diameter b-circumference c-perimeter

5-An ——— triangle has two equal sides and angles.
a-isosceles b-scalene c-equilateral

6-Cuboid shapes are based on a ———.
a-circle b-square c-triangle

7-We can ———one number from another by using a Supercalc.
a-subtract b-add c-multiply

8- ——— are used to measure temperature.
a-Barometers b-Manometers c-Thermometers

9-In the equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, there are three———.
a-variables b-values c-real numbers

10-If we represent 3m as 3000mm, then we can——— the equation.
a-solve b-dissolve c-solution

11- ——— carry electricity from the HEP down to the town
a-Cliffs b-Pylons c-Bay

12-We can store a lot of data on the ——— inside the computer.
a-USB key b-floppy disk c-hard disk

13- ——— is the speed which the computer runs at.
a-Megabytes b-Megahertz c-Gigabytes

14- ——— separate the website name from www and the domain name.
a-Dots b-Hyphens c-Underscores

15-"com" in the web address stands for ———.
a-computer b-company c-compliment

16- If atoms of the same type combine, the matter is called ———.
a-an element b-a compound c-a composition

17-The atomic number is the number of ——— in the nucleus.
a-electrons b-protons c-neutrons

18-Coal, oil, and gas are sources of energy which will run ———.
a-out b-in c-at

19-The number below the line in a common fraction is called the ———.
a-dominator b-denominator c-numerator

20- We can read $3.56 \times 7 = 24.92$ as ———
a-three point fifty six times seven equals two four point ninety-two.
b-three point fifty six times seven equals twenty-four point ninety-two.
c-three point five six times seven equals twenty-four point nine two.

SECTION TWO: GRAMMAR
Choose the correct answer a, b, or c (40)

21-Mendeleyev ——— spaces for elements still to be discovered.
a-left b-was left c-is left

22-A rectangle has two pairs of lines———parallel.
a-which b-which are c-which they are

23-Scientists must——— able to measure physical objects.
a-be b-to be c-being

24-For centuries, man ——— the fossil fuels to provide energy.
a-would used b-are used c-has used

25-What is ——— of the cube?
a-the width b-height c-radius

26-How many angles ——— there in a triangle?
a-is b-are c-was

27-A bigger screen means a ——— picture.
a-good b-bad c-better

28- ——— that the first three ordinal numbers are different words from the cardinals.
a-Not forget b-Don't forget c-Forget not

29-The reservoirs destroy the rivers ——— they take oxygen out of them.
a-so b-but c-because

30-You may have clicked on Back while you ——— a secure site.
a-were accessing b-enter c-load

31-The weather forecast says it ——— tomorrow.
a-going to rain b-will rain c-is raining

32-I won't know the situation until he ——— back.
a-gets b-will get c-would get

33-I would have passed if I ——— harder.
a-work b-worked c-had worked

34-I enjoy ——— the gardening.
a-do b-doing c-to do

35- ——— her parents last night?
a-Did she visit b-Did she visited c-Has she visited

36-If we ——— 400 to the other side, then 3000-400 is 2x.
a-are moving b-moved c-move

37-If you didn't eat so much, you——— lose weight
a-will b-would c-would have

38-Information on the Internet ——— by search engines such as Google.
a-index b-are index c-can be indexed

39-A CD-ROM ——— huge amounts of data.
a-holds b-copy c-carry

40-If you get an error message, you ——— connected to the Internet.
a-may not have b-may not c-will not

TURN TO SIDE TWO>>>>>>>>

SECTION THREE: READING

Read the following text and choose the correct answer a, b, or c. (20)

[redacted]

Introduction: The General Manager asked the Technical Department to look at possible bottle shapes for the new perfume, Moonlight, and to recommend the best shape.

Terms of reference: The new bottle has to fit into the existing packaging ***which*** is a cube of 4.5 cm sides. The bottle therefore has to have maximum dimensions of 4 cm in any direction. The bottle has to hold 30 cc (cm^3) of perfume. The shape has to be interesting. The Design Department suggests a pyramid, a cylinder, a sphere or a cone.

Analysis: The Technical Department looked at the four possible shapes and calculated the volume for the largest possible bottle of each shape. They then wrote a report.

Conclusion: The sphere is the only suitable shape for this size of packaging. The cylinder holds far too much while the pyramid and the cone do not hold enough.

Recommendation: We should use a spherical shape for the new bottle. We should not use a cylinder, cone or pyramid.

41-The purpose of the report is to:
- a-suggest a package shape.
- b-recommend a bottle shape.
- c-recommend a name for the perfume.

42- The cylinder is not suitable because:
- a-it holds too much perfume.
- b-it doesn't hold enough perfume.
- c-it doesn't fit in the packaging.

43-The final section of the report explains:
- a-what the writer discovered.
- b-what the writer thinks the company should do.
- c-what the writer did.

44-The section which shows what the writer discovered is the:
- a-Introduction.
- b-Terms of reference.
- c- Conclusion.

45-*Introduction* in line (1) means:
- a-part of the report which explains the problem that has to be solved.
- b-piece of the report that discusses the reasons.
- c-the beginning part of the report which explains its purpose.

46-*Terms of reference* in line (3) means:
- a-areas or conditions which have to be examined.
- b-solutions which may be given.
- c-sites which have to be visited.

47-*Analysis* in line (6) means:
- a-aim.
- b-examination.
- c-addition.

48-*Conclusion* in line (8) means:
- a-end reached after discussion.
- b-opinion which is not the result of reasoning.
- c-method of doing something.

49-*recommendation* in line (10) means:
- a-obligation.
- b-organization.
- c-advice.

50-*which* in line (3) refers to:
- a-the bottle.
- b-the packaging.
- c-the cube.

4

GOOD LUCK.

Lecturer,
F. Trabulsi.

AL-BAATH UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF SCIENCES
SECOND YEAR, MATH. DEPARTMENT
ENGLISH LANGUAGE (1), FIRST TERM (2014-2015)

TIME (1) HOUR
100 MARKS - 50 QUESTIONS
4 . 1 . 2015

SECTION ONE: VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer a, b, or c. (40)

1-The ——— sign has a short horizontal line crossed by a short vertical line.
a- plus b-minus c-multiplication

2-The word for ¾ is ———
a-three-fourth b-third-quarter c-three-quarters

3-We can store a number in the memory of the calculator by pressing the ——— key.
a-AC b-MS c-MR

4-The length around a circle is called the ———
a-diameter b-perimeter c-circumference

5-A ——— triangle has no equal sides or angles.
a-scalene b-isosceles c-equilateral

6-Conical shapes are based on a ———.
a-square b-circle c-rectangle

7-We use ——— for recommendation.
a-should b-must c-have

8-The ——— is the SI unit for pressure.
a-ber b-millibar c-pascal

9-In the equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, if we know the value of a and b we can work ——— the value of c.
a-out b-in c-up

10-If we represent 3m as 3000mm, then we can——— the equation
a-solve b-dissolve c-solution

11-At the head of the valley, there is a ——— across the river to make a reservoir.
a-cliff b-dam c-pylon

12-A ——— allows us to input data and commands.
a-modem b-printer c-keyboard

13- ——— means mark up a device for measuring.
a-Calculate b-Calibrate c-Complicate

14-In the early days of computers, you could not——— information between computers.
a-exchange b-change c-include

15- Refresh means: ———.
a-display the page. b- load the page again
c- go back to the previous page.

16-Compounds can break down into their constituent elements. This is called ———.
a-decomposition b-combination c-condensation

17-Elements in the periodic table are arranged in seven horizontal ———.
a-columns b-periods c-groups

18-The screen of a pocket calculator has to show all the Arabic ——— from 0 to 10.
a-numerals b-number c- character

19-The number above the line in a common fraction is called the ———
a-dominator b-denominator c-numerator

20- We can read 32 ÷ 4 = 8 as ———
a-thirty-two into four equals eight
b-thirty-two divide four equal eight.
c-thirty-two divided by four equals eight

SECTION TWO: GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer a, b, or c (40)

21-Ten years later, Lars Nilson ——— Scandium.
a-discovered b- was discovered c-has discovered

22-There is an important constant ———called pi.
a-which b-which is c-which it is

23-The shape has ——— interesting.
a-be b-to be c-being

24-The results of measurement are useless ——— standard units of measurement are used
a-if b-so c-unless

25-How ——— is the line?
a-long b-longth c-length

26-After processing, data ——— sent to an output device.
a-is b-are c-will

27-A faster modem means ——— time on line.
a-much b-little c-less

28- ——— on back while you are accessing a secure site.
a-not click b-don't click c-click not

29-The train ——— on time.
a-always b-always is c-is always

30-While I ——— for a bus, it started to rain.
a-was waiting b-have waited c-am waiting

31-"I can't hear the TV very well". "———"
a-I'm turning it up b-I'll turn it up
c-I'm going t o turn up

32-I'll phone you when she ———.
a-arrives b-will arrive c-would arrive

33-If you ——— so hard, you would have failed.
a-wouldn't study b-didn't study c-hadn't studied

34-I enjoy ——— stories.
a-read b-reading c-to read

35-Who ——— them? Barbara invited them?
a-invited b-did invited c-has invited

36-If the short walls are equal, then you——— to measure them.
a-haven't needed b-didn't need c-don't need

37-If I ——— enough money, I'd buy that house.
a-have b-had c-will have

38-Fractions ——— as percentages.
a-express b-are express c-can be expressed

39-The nucleus of an atom ——— protons and neutrons.
a-contains b-consist of c-involved

40-If you get an error message, you may ——— a mistake
a-have made b-made c-makes

TURN TO SIDE TWO>>>>>>>>

SECTION THREE: READING

Read the following text and choose the correct answer a, b, or c. (20)

Alternative Energy Sources

The fossil fuels – coal, oil and gas – are not renewable, so they will run out. Three renewable sources of energy are wind, water and sunshine. These sources have many advantages, but they also have disadvantages. Windmills, hydroelectric plants and solar cells are all used to make electricity. A farm of new windmills can provide enough power for a large city. However if you try to build wind farms on the land or out at sea, local farmers and fishermen ***complain*** because of the noise and the damage to farming and fishing.

Modern HEPs could ***meet*** 30-40% of world energy needs. However , the HEP huge ***reservoirs*** destroy the rivers that supply them because they take the oxygen out of the water that is returned to the rivers.

In solar cells, sunlight pushes electrons out of atoms and leaves holes ***which*** are filled by other electrons. The movement of electrons is electricity. Solar cells are ***reliable*** and do not need a lot of ***maintenance***. However, solar power in not the answer for some areas because they do not get enough sunshine.

41-This text is about:
- a-Old energy sources.
- b-Renewable energy sources
- c-Sources of energy which will run out.

42- One of the following is an advantage of windmills:
- a-They can provide power for a large city.
- b-They damage farming and fishing.
- c-They are noisy.

43-One disadvantage of HEPs is that:
- a-They need oxygen.
- b-They need a large reservoir.
- c-HEP reservoirs destroy the rivers.

44-One of the following statements is not correct:
- a-Solar power cannot be used in areas that do not get enough sunshine.
- b-Wind, water and sunshine are three alternative sources of energy
- c-Fossil fuels are sources of energy that have run out.

45-*complain* in the text means:
- a-To say that one is unhappy or not satisfied
- b-To be unhappy.
- c-To feel angry.

46-*meet* in the text means:
- a-Come together.
- b-Satisfy.
- c-Discover.

47-*reservoirs* in the text means:
- a-Places (often artificial lakes) where water is stored.
- b-Natural lakes.
- c-Water courses.

48-*reliable* in the text means:
- a-Portable
- b-Believable.
- c-Dependable.

49-*maitenance* in the text means:
- a-Act of keeping in good condition.
- b-Act of keeping doing something.
- c-Being supported with money.

50-*which* in the text refers to:
- a-Atoms.
- b-Holes.
- c-Electrons.

GOOD LUCK.

8

Lecturer,
F. Trabulsi.